













# THE CONSTITUTION.

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W. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, 23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 4, 1887.

**Mayor Cooper and the Salvationists.**  
All praise is due Mayor Cooper for his manliness in rescinding his order which prohibited the Salvation Army from parading through the city.

Mr. Cooper is mayor of the whole people. He was paid the unusual compliment of a unanimous vote for the high office he holds. This confidence was deserved when it was given—but never more fully justified than it is this morning. Acting hastily but honestly, he made a mistake. Brought to a deliberate consideration of the principle involved, he bows to public opinion, and he is brave enough and wise enough to frankly correct his mistake.

The Constitution regretted that it had to differ so sharply with Mayor Cooper. But there was a principle involved—the freedom of the streets of Atlanta to any sect, or order or race of orderly people—the importance of which did not permit us to hesitate. This principle, threatened by Mayor Cooper's order, is established by his rescinding order. And here may well be an end of the matter.

Recent events have shown that aesthetic society in Louisville is not essentially different from aesthetic society in New York. Both send flowers and favors to vile negro murderers. There seems to be no doubt that the south is progressing.

**Employment for Women.**  
The rapid increase in the demand for women in various business vocations is one of the most notable tendencies of our times.

There are today many avenues open to the ambition of women who, from necessity or choice, are making their own living, which were only a few years ago entered by men only. In almost every department where women have been tried they have proved themselves equal to men in all respects. In several occupations they have evinced a decided superiority by reason of their quicker perceptions, their finer taste, and their more delicate touch. The withdrawal of women from the occupations into which they have so bravely won their way would be a calamity to the general business interests of the country, no less than to the fair ones themselves.

The public service is beginning to enjoy a fair share of the benefits of women's employment. There are veteran clerks in the departments at Washington who remember when the first woman clerk was appointed. Now there are thousands of women in the government service. Some of them fill very responsible positions, and the average of their efficiency is fully up to the standard of men engaged in the same class of work. Recent examinations held by the civil service board in Washington to determine promotion, show a decidedly better average for women than for men. Commissioner Overy gives it as the result of his experience on the board that women as a rule pass better civil service examinations than men.

Every day increases the demand for women in the school, in the counting room, in mercantile enterprises, in the professional office, and the great departments of the government. Women have overcome the prejudice against them as competitors with men in many branches of industry and enterprise. So long as they choose the employments which are not inconsistent with a woman's nature and tastes, they deserve a fair showing and all possible encouragement.

We observe in some of our exchanges that Congressman Blount declares that there is no protection sentiment in Georgia. If this is correct, Congressman Blount mistakes himself for the state. We are willing to admit that there is no protection sentiment in Mr. Blount. But, as to Georgia—well, will the congressman wait and see?

**Speculation in Crazes.**  
Deep down in the heart of the average man there is a lurking passion for gambling. As we progress in morals and civilization we place certain crude forms of gambling under the ban. We make games of chance illegal, and impose heavy penalties upon the fellows who refuse to shape their gambling methods in accordance with public sentiment.

But speculation is always in order. Sometimes it is not. It is difficult to draw the line, and perhaps it would be useless to attempt to crush it by law. When men see a chance to suddenly acquire great wealth by speculation they are going to plunge into it.

One of the earliest great speculative crazes was the famous tulip mania in Holland. In 1634 the people began to neglect everything else. In the cultivation of tulips they saw the royal road to wealth. Tulip markets and stock exchanges were established and the rage spread to England. Lords and ladies, solid merchants, farmers, mechanics and chimney sweeps invested in tulips. Men leaped from poverty to affluence. Some tulips sold as high as \$1,500 apiece. A code of laws was drawn up to regulate the traffic. After two years came a crash. Everybody had tulips, and nobody had any money. Millions became beggars and Holland received a blow from which she did not recover for a generation.

France some three quarters of a century later had a similar experience with John Law's Mississippi scheme. Nobody knew anything about Mississippi. At that time the territory was practically worthless to France as the tulips were to Holland before the craze started. Law was a daring genius, and he persuaded people to invest in a stock company, the object of which was to make Mississippi a new France. He promised tremendous dividends, and everybody commenced scrambling for the stock. The farmers left the country and flocked to Paris. Law was not allowed time to eat and sleep.

Mixed in with the rabble stood princes, peasants, duchesses and washerwomen through the day and night waiting for a chance to purchase shares. The stock rose fifty times its face value. In eight months the whole thing collapsed, and Law, the petted financier, fled for his life with a furious mob at his heels.

About the same time England was going through her South sea bubble experience. A company was organized to carry trade to the South sea. Shares rose from \$500 to \$5,000, and then went down to nothing, involving millions of people in ruin.

This country was not destined to escape. About 1826 it was whispered around that the culture of mulberry trees for the silk industry would make every man, woman and child rich. Doctors, lawyers, farmers, laborers and women at once dropped everything and began to raise mulberry trees. The trees grew rapidly, and from Maine to Florida and the Atlantic to the Mississippi there was a whirl of excitement. Mulberry cuttings advanced in price from three dollars per hundred up to twenty-five, fifty, one hundred, two hundred and finally five hundred dollars per hundred. We imported them from Maine. We set them out everywhere. Mulberry auctions were held. One nurseryman sold \$80,000 worth of cuttings in one season. For fourteen years the speculation had a mad rush. Countless fortunes were made and lost. But the sober second thought came at last. Men began to ask: "After all, where is the profit in this thing?" The mulberries tumbled, and the rich dealers found themselves with millions of mulberry cuttings that had dropped from five hundred dollars per hundred to one dollar.

Perhaps we are not likely to see any speculations altogether as wild as these. But they are valuable as warning examples, and the lessons taught by them are worth bearing in mind in these days of booms and futures. The more tempting the scheme, the more danger there is in it. These short cuts to wealth are very deceptive, and they sometimes lead to the penitentiary.

JOHN SHERMAN admits that Brother Blaine has "an extraordinary following." This is true. Considering that John Sherman is the favorite son of his native state, Brother Blaine has an extraordinary following in Ohio. As Brother Dana would remark, we think that John Sherman is beaten.

**The Shipping League.**  
In THE CONSTITUTION of today will be found an interview with Colonel R. C. Wood, of New Orleans, the commissioner of the American Shipping League.

This organization has as its object the restoration of the American merchant marine. It has a large membership in all parts of the United States. Both great political parties and all the leading business interests of the country are represented in the league, which is broadly national in its views and has adopted practical methods to enforce them.

The aims of the league and the magnitude of its work are set forth in the interview with Colonel Wood. He has traveled through many states, and reports that he finds the people alive to these great objects and anxious to co-operate with any proper enterprise which proposes to advance them.

The Shipping League is in good shape and has reason to be encouraged by the efforts it has already made.

**The Cotton Movement.**  
The New York Financial Chronicle, in its review of the cotton movement, says that for the week ending July 1st the total receipts have reached 3,549 bales, against 2,864 bales last week, 3,549 bales the previous week and 4,092 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the first of September, 1886, 5,100,412 bales, against 5,200,703 bales for the same period of 1885-86, showing a decrease since September 1, 1886, of 70,291 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 13,675 bales, of which 10,787 were to Great Britain, 207 to France and 2,681 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 522,000 bales. For immediate delivery the sales foot up this week 3,810 bales, including 2,000 for export, 1,810 for consumption.

The imports into continental ports have been 55,000 bales.

There has been a decrease in the cotton in sight tonight of 45,278 bales as compared with the same date of 1886, a decrease of 41,900 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1885 and a decrease of 364,963 bales as compared with 1884.

The old interior stocks have decreased during the week 2,491 bales and are tonight 47,839 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same time have been 3,658 bales less than the same week last year, and since September 1st the receipts at all the towns are 49,228 bales less than for the same time in 1885-86.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1886, are 5,184,284 bales; in 1885-86 were 5,331,547 bales; in 1884-85 were 4,733,082 bales. Although the receipts at the outports the past week were 3,598 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 248 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 3,872 bales and for 1885 they were — bales.

The decrease in the amount of cotton in sight last Friday night as compared with last year is 116,822 bales, the increase as compared with 1884-85 is 730,663 bales and the increase over 1883-84 is 693,180 bales.

home consumption. Quotations were advanced 1.10c on Saturday and again on Monday, but declined 1.10c on Tuesday. Thursday there was an advance of 4c. Thursday the market was quiet at 11.10c for middling uplands. The cotton exchange adjourned Friday to the morning of Tuesday, July 5.

The Chronicle's correspondent at Alexandria, writing under date of June 12, sends the Chronicle the report of the general produce association for the month of May. The Chronicle omits the details for the provinces and translates simply the conclusions or summary, as this seems to be sufficiently complete:

The notes which we have received during May concerning cotton, taken as a whole, good. All our correspondents rejoice at the good condition and growth of the crop. Exceptions are made only in regard to the crop on poor and damp lands of some southern districts of lower Egypt, where the rains at the commencement of May did damage and in some cases delayed the advancement of vegetation. We believe that a number of days continued rain and fair will easily restore the injured plants. Referring to last year at the same period and comparing the state of the crops then with that which we find now, it must be acknowledged that the advantage is in favor of this year.

It would be a mistake, however, to seek to draw from this circumstance a too rigorous conclusion, and to use it strictly for calculating this early the probable results of the harvest. We do not forget that several months, and the most critical ones too, still separate us from the time of the principal cuttings, and that between now and then numerous influences may arise to benefit or injure the cotton crop. The state of the Nile, the amount of the supply of water in lower Egypt is less than last year. In 1886 water was abundant everywhere; this year we can hardly consider it generally sufficient, and we hear very serious complaints of a lack of it in several districts, notably in Charieh and Gallabieh.

The resume ends by stating that the association believes that the area sown with cotton this year is almost as great as it was last year. Some persons had been led to doubt this because the inspector of canals for the provinces of Charieh and Dakahlieh reports for this year a much smaller number of feddans cultivated with cotton than that shown for 1886 by the figures given both by himself and the government. The inspector explains that this falling off is not actual but merely apparent, because, he says, the figures for 1886 were built only on the opinions of the cultivators, and consequently are hardly worthy of confidence.

We should be sorry to learn that Editor Halstead was engaged in any cotton speculations during the war. Perhaps he will relieve our minds by speaking out.

It is thought that Editor Dana went to Europe to avoid the humorous personalities of William Nye. But where is the cat.

## EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

YOU CAN sell a pair of ostriches for \$1,000, but it will cost you \$1,337 to raise them.

THE RAPID increase in the prevalence of Bright's disease is attributed to mean liquor.

CARTER HARRISON is going around the world. Not long ago it was the opinion of this able statesman that the world was going around Carter.

DR. STOKES said in a recent address, "The crown jewels of the great American republic are her public libraries, her schools and colleges."

THEY HAVE had an international maritime exposition at Havre. The American flag was not visible in the vast forest of masts which floated the colors of every other civilized nation.

THE GALVESTON NEWS estimates the vote of Texas on the prohibition amendment as follows:

For prohibition.....154,577  
Against prohibition.....170,623

BILL SINGLEY and Sam Josephs are trying to reform the democratic party of Philadelphia. That is they are trying to become bosses.

THEY ARE making cannon so big that they can't be handled, and ships so thickly armored that they can't be navigated. It is time to call a halt in experiments for monster guns and mammoth war ships. The day of the steel cruiser is at hand.

WHEN HARVARD beat Columbia last week and made the best time on record at the New London course it was supposed that the Cambridge boys would have an easy victory over the Yale eight. The crews met last Friday and the Yale beat Harvard much worse than Harvard had beaten Columbia, though the time was two minutes.

CONGRESSMAN GROSVENOR, of Ohio, who has recently been making himself so fresh in newspaper interviews is the General Grosvenor who was stationed in Augusta directly after the war. He got pretty thick with some cotton transactions in Georgia. When the celebrated Metcalf cotton case was tried Benjamin H. Hill portrayed Grosvenor to the jury in a way which the doughty general will never forget.

THIS estimate is based on the claim that two-thirds of the 80,000 negro votes in the state will be cast against prohibition. The News admits that two-thirds of the American born white people in the state will vote for prohibition. The balance of the vote is in the hands of the colored people. The News is figuring it pretty close, but it is admitted that the result is in doubt. Both sides are very confident.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL devotes a fancy editorial to the elegant ladies and gentlemen who visited the brutal murderer, Albert Turner, and his cell, and lavished attention upon him. It proposes to publish in its columns the names of these ornaments to the social circles of Louisville. Speaking of Turner's "receptions" in jail, the Courier-Journal says: "These receptions were attended by thousands of our people who were willing and anxious to put their hands into his pockets and pay for the precious privilege of merely looking upon a gentleman who represented in his person and his career so much that was exalted and ennobling, educating and refining. While yet still other thousands sought and fought for invitations to his farewell levee, and, failing, scaled walls, scrambled out on roofs, and climbed telegraph poles, and, showing that the trip, distinguished apostle of 'sweetness and light'."

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

### Compulsory Education.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please give me a few facts about the progress of compulsory education in this state.

Compulsory education has, since the beginning of the nineteenth century, been the general rule in the Roman states. "Prussia introduced it in 1772, and Bavaria, which was one of the latest, in 1825. The cantons of Switzerland, with few exceptions, and the Scandinavian kingdoms have enacted laws similar to those of Germany, and Denmark, in particular, but the exact year of the introduction of compulsory education in operation since 1814. In France the law of 1833, which was the first time that the principle of compulsory education was recognized, was not the subject of serious discussion, and the school attendance, especially in many of the rural districts, continued to be very small. In England, however, the law of 1851, which was the first time that the principle of compulsory education was recognized, was not the subject of serious discussion, and the school attendance, especially in many of the rural districts, continued to be very small. 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## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

## EAST TENN. VA. &amp; G. R. R.

| ARRIVE  | DEPART  |
|---|---|
| No. 14—From Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, 7:20 a. m.        | No. 14—For Rome, Knoxville, New York, Cincinnati and Memphis, 12:20 p. m. |
| No. 11—From New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati and Memphis, 4:10 a. m. | No. 11—For Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, 8:30 p. m.               |
| No. 16—From Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, 8:30 p. m.        | No. 16—For New York, Knoxville, Cincinnati and Memphis, 12:20 p. m.       |

## CENTRAL RAILROAD.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| From Savannah, 7:15 a. m.  | To Savannah, 8:50 a. m.  |
| From Savannah, 8:30 a. m.  | To Savannah, 10:15 a. m. |
| From Savannah, 10:15 a. m. | To Savannah, 12:00 p. m. |
| From Savannah, 12:00 p. m. | To Savannah, 2:00 p. m.  |
| From Savannah, 2:00 p. m.  | To Savannah, 4:00 p. m.  |
| From Savannah, 4:00 p. m.  | To Savannah, 6:00 p. m.  |
| From Savannah, 6:00 p. m.  | To Savannah, 8:00 p. m.  |
| From Savannah, 8:00 p. m.  | To Savannah, 10:00 p. m. |

## WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| From Savannah, 7:15 a. m.  | To Savannah, 8:50 a. m.  |
| From Savannah, 8:30 a. m.  | To Savannah, 10:15 a. m. |
| From Savannah, 10:15 a. m. | To Savannah, 12:00 p. m. |
| From Savannah, 12:00 p. m. | To Savannah, 2:00 p. m.  |
| From Savannah, 2:00 p. m.  | To Savannah, 4:00 p. m.  |
| From Savannah, 4:00 p. m.  | To Savannah, 6:00 p. m.  |
| From Savannah, 6:00 p. m.  | To Savannah, 8:00 p. m.  |
| From Savannah, 8:00 p. m.  | To Savannah, 10:00 p. m. |

## ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

|                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| From Montgomery, 7:15 a. m.  | To Montgomery, 8:50 a. m.  |
| From Montgomery, 8:30 a. m.  | To Montgomery, 10:15 a. m. |
| From Montgomery, 10:15 a. m. | To Montgomery, 12:00 p. m. |
| From Montgomery, 12:00 p. m. | To Montgomery, 2:00 p. m.  |
| From Montgomery, 2:00 p. m.  | To Montgomery, 4:00 p. m.  |
| From Montgomery, 4:00 p. m.  | To Montgomery, 6:00 p. m.  |
| From Montgomery, 6:00 p. m.  | To Montgomery, 8:00 p. m.  |
| From Montgomery, 8:00 p. m.  | To Montgomery, 10:00 p. m. |

## GEORGIA RAILROAD.

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| From Augusta, 7:15 a. m.  | To Augusta, 8:50 a. m.  |
| From Augusta, 8:30 a. m.  | To Augusta, 10:15 a. m. |
| From Augusta, 10:15 a. m. | To Augusta, 12:00 p. m. |
| From Augusta, 12:00 p. m. | To Augusta, 2:00 p. m.  |
| From Augusta, 2:00 p. m.  | To Augusta, 4:00 p. m.  |
| From Augusta, 4:00 p. m.  | To Augusta, 6:00 p. m.  |
| From Augusta, 6:00 p. m.  | To Augusta, 8:00 p. m.  |
| From Augusta, 8:00 p. m.  | To Augusta, 10:00 p. m. |

## FIDELITY AIR LINE.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| From Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 7:15 a. m.  | To Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 8:50 a. m.  |
| From Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 8:30 a. m.  | To Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 10:15 a. m. |
| From Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 10:15 a. m. | To Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 12:00 p. m. |
| From Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 12:00 p. m. | To Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 2:00 p. m.  |
| From Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 2:00 p. m.  | To Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 4:00 p. m.  |
| From Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 4:00 p. m.  | To Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 6:00 p. m.  |
| From Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 6:00 p. m.  | To Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 8:00 p. m.  |
| From Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 8:00 p. m.  | To Richmond and Danville (Railroad), 10:00 p. m. |

## THE TOLLESON COMMISSION COMPANY.

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS, MONEY AND SECURITIES, 28 SOUTH FRY STREET.

WANTED—James' Bank Block Stock, Western Cemetery Stock, National Street Bank Stock, Capital City Club Bonds, Capital City Land and Improvement Co. Stock.

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.

JONES &amp; PRATT, Bankers, Brokers

In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital and Surplus \$300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

44 per cent per annum if left twelve months.

GLENN &amp; VIOLETT, BROKERS.

Members of New Orleans Cotton and Stock Exchange.

No. 197 GRAVIER ST., NEW ORLEANS.

COTTON, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, COFFEE, STOCKS, BONDS.

Cotton Oil Trust Certificates.

Orders solicited to be executed in any of the following markets:

NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LIVERPOOL.

Quick transmission of telegrams by private wire in our own office.

CITY OF GREENSBORO, STATE OF GEORGIA.

Will be sold before the court house in said city, first Tuesday, July 12, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., bonds of said city of one hundred dollars each, maturing in 25 years, and bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The city is indebted for further particulars apply to H. T. LEE, Mayor, or J. S. D. PARK, Jr., Treasurer.

W. H. PATTERSON, Bond and Stock Broker,

24 SOUTH FRY STREET.

FOR SALE—A limited amount of Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad first mortgage per cent gold bonds; American, Preston and Lumpkin railroad first mortgage 7 per cent extension bonds; a limited amount of American, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The above are first-class investments, and I commend them to my customers and the general public. Other investment securities bought and sold.

HUMPHREYSCASTLEMAN, BROKER AND DEALER IN

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN, IMPORTER OF

Wraps and Costumes.

DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

62 West 44th St., NEW YORK.

ARTISTS &amp; PAINTERS

MATERIALS.

Lubricating Oils, Colors, Varnishes

BRUSHES.

WINDOW GLASS, ETC.

A. T. TRIPP, 45 Decatur Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

If you are looking for a cool, healthy and pleasant summer resort, go to the

## PITTS HOUSE,

Covington, Ga.

Board first-class, by the day, week or month. For particulars, address, DR. T. N. FITZ.

## Cumberland Island, the Gem of the Atlantic

OFFERS MORE ATTRACTIONS THAN ANY SEASIDE RESORT IN THE SOUTH. We have here THE PINES ARCH IN THE WORLD.

350 feet in width and extending to old Dunwoody 25 miles, lined with beautiful shells of every description, and forming the handsomest drive on the American coast. The bathing in the surf here is delicious and invigorating and the gently sloping beach makes it perfectly safe even for little children.

## THE HUNTING AND FISHING

Are unsurpassed. Every variety of salt water game, as well as every species of game from the deer, black bear and pelican down to the rice bird and snipe, are to be found. Find royal sport with rod and gun every day in the year.

The hotel accommodations are now ample. Railroad and boat connections—visitors can reach here via Brunswick and Savannah. Close connection is made at Brunswick daily with the steamer and first-class tourist "City of Brunswick."

Ample conveniences with good drivers meet the boat daily at the landing.

Sail boats, fishing boats and racing boats always at the hotel wharf.

Board only \$2 per day, or \$10 per week. For further information address, W. H. BUNKLEY, Proprietor.

Bunkley, P. O., Cumberland Island, Ga.

## Catoosa Springs

Is now open for the entertainment of guests. The hotels, cottages and grounds are superior to any watering place in the south. Our

## BUFFALO MAGNESA,

SULPHUR, CHALYBEATE,

FREESTONE AND LIMESTONE

water and modifications of same cannot be equalled.

Rates of Board, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per month.

Hacks meet all trains at Catoosa Station, two miles from the Springs.

CATOOSA SPRINGS CO., Catoosa Springs, Ga.

## RENOVO HOUSE

Renovo, Clinton County, Pa.

The great Mountain Summer Resort, situated on the Susquehanna River, Mountain scenery unsurpassed. Write for circulars and rates. Open July 15th. O. S. HUMES, Prop.

## OCEAN VIEW,

The Only Hotel in Beaufort, N. C.

SO PLEASANTLY LOCATED IMMEDIATELY IN FRONT OF OCEAN, FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS. Bath house and boats in few feet of hotel. Special rates for families and excursionists. For terms, etc., apply to W. F. DILL, Prop.

## DUTCHER HOUSE,

PAWLING, NEW YORK.

On the Harlem River, near Grand Central Station. First-class in Every Particular. Now open. Terms reasonable. Send for circular.

W. M. B. BURROUGHS, Prop.

## SCHOOLS.

Emory College Summer School.

THIS SCHOOL WILL OPEN MONDAY, JULY 4.

Every facility offered to those wishing to make up special deficiencies. The best faculty. Ladies as well as gentlemen admitted. For information apply to J. S. D. PARK, Jr., Treasurer.

## WASHINGTON SEMINARY.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 50 WALTON street, Atlanta, Ga.

Full term begins September 1st. Family like and experienced. Excellent advantages in Music, Art, Education, Physical Culture, etc. The Music Department is a part of the Music School of Art, Alfreda Barili. The Primary Department is under the supervision of Miss L. M. D. Parker, Jr., Treasurer.

Methods of Primary and Kindergarten Instruction. For catalogue apply to Mrs. Bayler Stewart, Principal.

## LUCY COBB INSTITUTE,

ATHENS, GA.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed September 7, 1887.

J. M. RUTHERFORD, Principal.

## Atlanta Female Institute and College of Music

WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEP. 1, 1887.

THE MUSIC AND ART DEPARTMENT ARE respectively under the care of Mr. Constantine Sternberg and William Lloyd. For circulars apply to

MRS. J. W. BALLARD, Principal.

## LUTHERVILLE SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, (near Baltimore). Eighty-four boarding pupils last session. Expenses \$250 to \$375 per year. A most desirable school for southern people. Apply to the principal, Mrs. J. H. Turner, A. M., Principal, Lutherville, Md. 3mo.

## THE SMILLIE SEMINARY

WILL RE-OPEN, MONDAY, SEPT. 6.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MRS. F. S. SMILLIE and Miss E. H. Hanna, who will jointly instruct the classes in each department. Public school system closely followed and combined with all the advantages of a private school. Art, Education and Calisthenics, a part of the regular curriculum. Music Department under the supervision of Miss Anna B. Jones. Special attention given to manners and morals. July 20th.

## HAMS.

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES—FOR

state and county taxes for the year 1887.

Will be sold before the court house in the city of Atlanta, Fulton, Ga., on the first Tuesday in July next, 1887, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Old Wood and Hoge streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Woodall and alley, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 feet, more or less; as the property of Harry Berry estate.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Foster and Daniel streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Laster and alley, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 feet, more or less; as the property of Jackson B. Berry.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Luckie and Mills streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of South and Hodgson, part of land lot No. 14, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 feet, more or less; as the property of Lewis H. Berry.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on McAdams street, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of South and Rumph, part of land lot No. 14, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 feet, more or less; as the property of M. D. Berry.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Maple and Foundry streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of South and Rumph, part of land lot No. 14, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 feet, more or less; as the property of M. D. Berry.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Maple and Foundry streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of South and Rumph, part of land lot No. 14, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 feet, more or less; as the property of M. D. Berry.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Maple and Foundry streets, in the fifth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of South and Rumph, part of land lot No. 14, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 feet, more or less; as the property of M. D. Berry.

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